

D4162 CHILD SLAVE PROBLEM
23 12-38 INVESTIGATION BY S.M.C.
OFFICIALS

D4165 REGULATION RE CLASSIFIED
27 10 32 ESTABLISHMENTS, BROTHELS
IN FRENCH CONCESSION
TRANSLATION

Thorough Investigation Of Child Slave Problem Made By S.M.C. Official

Council Adopts Report And Recommendations Of
Chief Of Industrial Section; Full Details
Are Sent To The League Of Nations

ATTITUDE OF CHINESE COURTS TOWARD SYSTEM HAS PRESENTED OBSTACLE

A comprehensive survey of the child slave problem, particularly as it affects girls and young women, has been made on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal Council and full details of this exhaustive study have been sent to the League of Nations.

On December 14 the Shanghai Municipal Council approved the minutes of the Watch Committee, which on December 7 had recommended the adoption of the report of the Chief of the Industrial Section, in her capacity as Protector of Mui Tsai, on the question of "pei nu" ("Mui Tsai") and related problems.

In adopting the report the Council approved the two principles laid down in it, which follow:—

- 1.—The Shanghai Municipal Council should follow the concept developing elsewhere and decline to recognize any "pei nu" status or any status in any way suggestive of servility.

This implies that there should be no separate register of "pei nu."

- 2.—The Council should again follow the emphasis elsewhere developing and express its renunciation of responsibility for transferred children and adolescents by seeking by all available means to have such reported to Council Officials concerned, and by offering protection to them.

To implement these principles the Council adopted the following recommendations:—

- 1.—The Shanghai Municipal Council should seek by all available means the reporting of transferred children and adolescents to the Council officials concerned.

- 2.—There should be set up a small Child Protection Section. The present title of "Protector of Mui Tsai" which the Chief of the Industrial Section currently holds should be changed to "Chief, Child Protection Section."

- 3.—The existing Chinese social worker should be confirmed in her appointment as assistant, and she should be considered the nucleus of a small group of Chinese women assistants acting as supervisors under the Chief of the Child Protection Section.

- 4.—There should be close collaboration with Chinese and foreign organizations in the field of child protection.

By decision of the Council the full report will be forwarded to the League of Nations, while an abridged form is published in the "Municipal Gazette" of December 23.

Detailed Information

The report covers detailed information concerning 32 cases of "pei nu" or "mui tsai" who have come to the attention of the Municipal Police during the last 30 months. It draws attention to the 281 cases of abduction, rape, assault, sale into prostitution and abduction of girls, women and children, during the last 30 months, and points to the fact that the majority of these cases have been reported to the Municipal Police.

The report further covers a study of 176 cases of girls either formerly or at present "pei nu"; 72 girls who have been sold or mortgaged into a life of prostitution; and of 27 girls bound by contract to a period of service in industrial undertakings where their earnings are the property of a contractor. These studies are published in full in appendices to the full report. It examines the attitudes of Chinese Courts toward the question of money in a transaction involving transfer of children and adolescents on the basis of a test case taken into the First Special District Court in 1937. The conclusion can be drawn that "The decisions of the Chinese Courts are not clear as to what constitutes slavery. What they state is that before a conviction can be obtained, it must be proved that a person alleged to be a slave is treated as a slave and deprived of his or her right of self-control. The general policy of the Courts seems to be that the buying and selling of children is not illegal provided that the child is bought for the purpose of adoption." In none of the cases studied where any claim for adoption was put forward had there been any legal adoption in accordance with the Chinese Civil Code.

Studied Abroad

What should be the Council's Administrative Policy?

The report deduces the fact that it is evident that there is a wider custom of transfer of girls into the control of others than is exemplified in the "pei nu" group. This view, it is stated, coincides with the conception expressed to the League of Nations Slavery Committee from other sources. The Chinese Government, the British Government, and the Malayan Government have each expressed their views that the question of "pei nu" is part of the larger problem of child protection.

Malaya has recently accepted in principle recommendations which will entail repeal of existing "mui tsai" legislation, replacing it by general child protection measures. During the absence on long leave of the Chief of the Industrial Section calls were paid in Geneva on personal officials of the League of Nations concerned with the problem, and in London and Ottawa to members of League Committees dealing with "mui tsai" and related problems. It was possible also to have access to reports and

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documents covering policies of other governments in the matter of transferred children. It would be a loss if the Shanghai Municipal, a late comer into the field of seeking the best means of offering protection to young transferred girls, could not observe the working of efforts elsewhere.

In Other Parts

The report examines the situation in Hongkong, Malaya, Ceylon and the Native State of Hyderabad in India. In the latter state the general question has been dealt with on broad lines, writing in connection with which Sir George Maxwell, Vice-Chairman of the League's Slavery Committee, has stated:—

"The keynote is the recognition of the fact that when dire poverty compels parents to get rid of their children, the practical and humane method is to ensure the well-being of the transferred children In Hongkong and Malaya the failure of "mul taal" legislation is due to official blindness to the elementary fact that a social and economic custom is not eradicated by prohibition."

The report goes on to point out that the Chinese Government Regulation of January, 1936, requires the freeing of girls held, but not their registration as a special class. "It is everywhere becoming recognized that there should not be any separate and by implication servile group known as "pei nu," and in consequence there should be no register of "pei nu." The emphasis is rather that the authorities should be concerned with any transferred children and adoles-

cents, for whatever purpose transferred, and whether temporarily or semi-permanently, into the control of others."

The report recognizes that the inclusive approach makes any recommendation as to administrative action in the International Settlement difficult to frame when the possibilities are viewed realistically. Nevertheless the effort should be made to have cases of transferred girls reported to the authorities. Shanghai has had other examples of administrative approaches to problems which are not backed by compulsions because it does not lie within the power of the Council to compel. These partial steps have been useful if not wholly successful. The enunciation of Council requirements has tended in other directions toward their being carried out.

It is accordingly believed that at beginning in the reporting of transferred girls can be made. Because there has existed one social worker on the Council's staff, many cases of girls in need of protection have been reported to her, often from unlikely sources. With formal and repeated enunciation of the Council's policy and requirements, with the use of publicity methods and close collaboration with Chinese and foreign organizations in the field of child protection, it is certain that a great many cases will be reported. Administrative beginnings will then have been made so that, if in future there can be compulsions based on national legislation, some progress shall have been made, and in the meantime many girls shall have been assisted to a happier life and saved from a degrading one.

CHILD PROTECTION

That we should learn from experience is one of the most favoured of precepts, though so often seen to be ignored. But a case wherein profit has been gained from the experiences of others is furnished by the carefully-drawn-up report of the Chief of the Industrial Section of the S.M.C. in her capacity of Protector of Mui Tsai, a digest of which appears in this issue and a longer, though abridged, form in to-day's Municipal Gazette. The important point upon which wisdom has been learned is in the rejection of the idea that mui tsai, or *per nu*, as young "transferred" domestic girls are called here, should be officially registered or given any status in any way suggestive of servility. When the problem of mui tsai was first brought to public notice in Hongkong some years ago, through the efforts of a retired British naval officer and his wife, the existence of so-called "slave girls" created such an outcry in London and elsewhere that the Hongkong Government, against all the advice of the Colony's leading Chinese residents, was more or less forced to pass a Mui Tsai Ordinance which called for the registration of all young girls in domestic service to whose parents or guardians there had been something in the way of payment made for their transfer. Notwithstanding the fact that evasion of the law became widespread owing to a form of adoption being resorted to, there was a good deal of registration carried out as regards the girls actually in service at the time, but the stigma of being a registered mui tsai was of considerable, and unfortunate, effect. By the Ordinance, which was several times amended, it was made a crime to take into domestic service any new mui tsai, the idea being that, by such a prohibition, the passing of a few years would see the end of the system. It has done nothing of the kind, for adoption and other ruses have defeated the legislature's intention in that regard and has done much to nullify the application of that care and protection which was the primary purpose to be served. It is worth repeating here the sentiment of Sir George Maxwell, Vice-Chairman of the League of Nations Slavery Committee: "The keynote is the recognition of the fact that when dire poverty compels parents to get rid of their children, the practical and humane method is to ensure the well-being of the transferred children. . . . In Hongkong and Malaya the failure of mui tsai legislation is due to official blindness to the elementary fact that a social and economic custom is not eradicated by prohibition." Horror at the word "slavery" effects nothing worthwhile unless it results in benefit to the "slaves" and it is the first duty of the authorities to see that there should be no creation of a servile group but rather the extension of whatever care and protection can be afforded not only to servant girls but to all women and children who are made the chattels of traffickers for any purpose whatsoever.

As that is the keynote of Miss Hinder's report it can be given hearty welcome and should evoke a great deal of co-operative response on the part of all Chinese and foreign organizations

working in the field of child protection. The Council has very wisely approved of the principle that it should have a sense of responsibility for transferred children and adolescents by seeking by all available means to have such reported to the Council officials concerned, and by offering protection to them. A small Child Protection Section is to be set up, and the present title of "Protector of Mui Tsai" which the Chief of the Industrial Section concurrently holds is to be changed to that of "Chief, Child Protection Section." It is a much better title and more clearly represents the function of the office. The existing Chinese social worker in the employ of the Council, Miss Chi Chih-ting, is to be confirmed in her appointment as assistant, and she is to be considered as the nucleus of a small group of Chinese women assistants acting as supervisors under the Chief. With this "machinery" and with what is hoped will be close collaboration between and with Chinese and foreign organizations, there will be an active body of workers concerned wholly with the fate and misfortunes of those girls and young women who are now exploited by the callous and unscrupulous. Few people need much enlightenment on the extent of the sordid exploitation which goes on in this city to-day and although social workers cannot hope to clean up a situation which is chronic and of considerable magnitude they can come to the rescue of those who are either unwilling victims or suffering physical and mental hardships. One welcomes the recognition which the report makes that institutional care does not constitute the best arrangement that can be made for children needing the protection of the authorities and it is encouraging to read that a study of new approaches is to be made when conditions shall have become more normal. As a matter of fact, in present circumstances, service in "honest" homes is a happy lot compared with many, and any edict against mui tsai, even if that were possible, would work considerable hardship. It is not an offence against Chinese law to keep a mui tsai, but the concern of the authorities must be to see that no girl is ill-treated or forced into a life of immorality. There is no space here to cover all the ground which the report brings within its purview, but a careful reading of it is recommended not only for its educational value on a problem upon which enlightened public opinion is essential but for the encouragement of that co-operation upon which the authorities have largely to depend. Basically, of course, this problem of mui tsai, alleged "adoption," of dancing girls, "girl guides," prostitution, and other forms of the social evil resides mainly in the low economic status of the Chinese masses and the over-production of children. It is wholly unnatural for parents to desire to part with their children, or to see them living degraded lives, and the Chinese are no exception to that universal instinct. But poverty drives, while the avaricious and unscrupulous seek to profit. It is nothing less than China's social problem which is involved.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REG.
No. S. B. D. 4162
Date 27

THE SHANGHAI SUNDAY TIMES, JULY 26, 1936

SLAVE GIRLS' HOME TO BE OPENED

**Establishment Thought
Following Conference
Of Welfare Workers**

The decision recently reached by the National Child Welfare Association of China to establish a slave girls' home will become a fact sometime next month, after the conference of representatives of child welfare bodies from various parts of the country, according to Chinese reports.

The purpose of opening the institute is to educate all slave girls whose ages are under 14 and who do not have parents or relatives to take care of them after their emancipation. The institute will first receive only 100 slave girls. After their graduation another group of slave girls will be trained. As to the grown-up slaves, the Association has decided to send them to the China Home Economics School to study without paying fees.

In carrying out this policy the Association aims at co-operating with the Bureau of Public Safety, which has been registering slave girls in the city in accordance with an order from the Ministry of Interior. It is said that in the French Concession alone there are 5,000 slave girls. It was previously reported that for establishing the school for slave girls the Association will have to spend at least \$10,000.

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Slave Fines Are Declared Too Small

**W.C.T.U. Official Urges
Stern Measures To
Curb Evil**

**20,000 SLAVES IN
GREATER SHANGHAI**

**Mrs. Herman Liu Says
Majority Live In 2
Foreign Areas**

By WOO KYATANG

The punishment for keeping unregistered slaves as provided by the law promulgated by the National Government was deemed too lenient by Mrs. Herman C. E. Liu, General Secretary of the W.C.T.U. of China, in an interview with THE CHINA PRESS yesterday.

Mrs. Liu's statement represented the consensus of other people, engaged actively in emancipation work here, who were approached by the reporter.

The article to which Mrs. Liu referred called for fines of below \$10 for anyone found keeping unregistered slaves after June 30.

"This fine is too small," Mrs. Liu said. "If this campaign sponsored by the Government is really to be successful, the punishment should be at least fines over \$100 coupled with prison sentences."

In making the statement, Mrs. Liu pointed out that she realized that the slavery question is a deep-rooted one in China. Because of this fact, she felt that a more direct measure is needed to drive the slave-keeping custom completely out of Chinese society.

20,000 Slaves In City

Questioned regarding the estimated number of slaves known to be kept in Shanghai families, both Mrs. Liu and other emancipation officials hesitated to give a definite figure. Due to the lack of reliable data, the nearest estimate shows that there are at least 20,000 slaves in three areas in Shanghai. Mrs. Liu was inclined to believe that a majority of this number is to be found within the Settlement and the French Concession.

"Only the wealthy or the near-wealthy have slaves, and most of the well-to-do families in Shanghai are concentrated in the foreign-controlled areas," she said.

The co-operation of Settlement and Concession authorities with the Chinese officials in this nationwide slave-suppression campaign is absolutely necessary, Mrs. Liu averred.

No Co-operation To Date

So far, she said, there has been no definite understanding on this question between the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the officials of the foreign-administered areas.

In the office of the National Child Welfare Association, which is also working on the slavery problem, the reporter was told that the actual progress for slave registration has been extremely slow.

Records show that during March, the month the registration period got under way, and to the end of April, only 30 families came voluntarily to the Bureau of Public Safety to register their slaves. A slight increase was noted in May when another 30 were recorded.

June 30 Deadline

All the slaves in Shanghai, whatever their actual number, are due to be registered by June 30. After that date, any family found keeping slaves without the proper registration will be subject to fines.

Officials of the Child Welfare Association found slow progress is due to a combination of factors, including ignorance on the part of the young slaves, and the dogged unwillingness on the part of the owners to forsake their human chattel.

The Association employs several investigators who make inquiries based on reports, often anonymous, received at the Child Welfare headquarters.

Acting on this sort of information, the Association officials will visit the homes. This visit usually

is the initial step in a long and controversial fight for rescuing the slaves.

Use Same Excuse

The owners will always tell the investigators that the little girl or the little boy in their household is a relative whose parents have died. The regular line of defense of the owners when cornered by the Association officials runs something like this: "This is a family affair. It's none of your business. The girl (or boy) is merely boarding here. If she (or he) eats, it's natural that we would ask her to do a bit of work once in a while."

The Association officials found that with this kind of defense, it is often hard to pin anything on the slave owners.

Typical Case Cited

A concrete example of their case work was given to the reporter to illustrate the case.

Several weeks ago a report was received by the Welfare Association saying that a woman named Mrs. Chu Chen-see, living at an address at Pao An Road, Chapei, was ill-treating a slave girl. An investigator sent to the address found a 13-year-old girl, named Chu Hsin-lien, in ragged clothing, doing heavy house work.

Mrs. Chu, when questioned said that the girl was adopted by her when the latter was three years old. "She is not a slave, but my adopted daughter," the woman insisted.

When Hsin-lien was sent to the Lester Chinese Hospital, several marks showing she had been beaten were found on her body. Also neighbors of Mrs. Chu testified that they often saw Hsin-lien lashed by Mrs. Chu. A suit was finally brought against the woman. The judgment of the case awarded Hsin-lien to the care of the Child Welfare Association.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
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THE CHINA PRESS, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1936

Plans Outlined To Aid Shanghai Slave Girls

Training Institute To Be Built In Chapei

Plans to organize a Slave Girls Emancipation Committee have been made by local Chinese government and civic bodies, according to a report appearing in yesterday's Sin Wan Pao.

Along with plans for the organization of this committee, plans have also been made jointly by National Child Welfare Association and the Women's Christian Temperance Union in consultation with the Bureau of Public Safety to establish a Miniservant Training Institute.

This institute will give training to 500 slave girls that have been freed by their employers. The Bureau of Public Safety, under instructions from the Ministry of Interior, has been carrying on the registration of all slave girls in Shanghai.

The institute will be located in the Poor People's Training Center in Chapei. In case of space there being insufficient, separate institutes for the same purpose will be established in the Kiangwan Civic Center and French Concession.

Preparations for the establishment of the Miniservant Training Institutes are now in the hands of Mrs. Herman C. E. Lee, local woman leader and wife of the President of the University of Shanghai.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	4162
Date	2 / 3 / 36

March 2, 1936.

Afternoon translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:-

REGISTRATION OF SLAVE GIRLS

The movement for the emancipation of slave girls was formally commenced yesterday. The Bureau of Public Safety has already started the registration of slave girls.

During the period of investigation to be conducted by the Bureau of Public Safety, owners of slave girls should apply to the Bureau for the registration of their slave girls, while slave girls should be allowed to apply for registration with the Bureau. Those slave girls who have already been registered with the Bureau should be granted their freedom. Owners who fail to apply for the registration of their slave girls during the period of investigation will be imposed a fine of less \$10.

February 29, 1936.

- 2 -
Labour

Local Silk Filatures - Situation

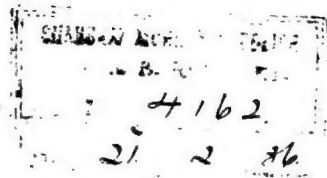
During the month of February, two out of the four silk filatures in the Settlement have been operating with a total complement of 900 hands. Of the fifty-one filatures in Chinese controlled territory, only eleven have been operating with a total complement of 5,190 hands.

Foh Sing Cigarette Factory - Situation

The workers of the Foh Sing Cigarette Factory, 521 Macao Road, resumed operations at 1 p.m. February 28 in accordance with the terms for the settlement of the strike reached on February 27. The situation in the factory this morning is normal.

MiscellaneousProhibition of female slavery - Order of the Executive Yuan

Copies of a proclamation issued by the Bureau of Public Safety, announcing the order of the Executive Yuan of the National Government prohibiting female slavery, were posted on February 27 in Chinese controlled territory. This order states that to enforce the prohibition, female slaves will be registered by the Bureau of Public Safety with effect from March 1, 1936 and the proclamation urges the slaves, their masters, or representatives to carry out the registration order within the period from March 1, 1936 to June 30, 1936.



February 21, 1936.

Afternoon translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

Registration of Slave girls to be commenced on March 1

The Public Safety Bureau issued a notice on February 20 stating that the registration of slave girls should be effected as from March 1.

February 5, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE REGISTRATION OF SLAVE GIRLS.

Acting on instructions from the Shanghai City Government, the Bureau of Public Safety is making preparations for the registration of slave girls. The matter is one of great importance, because it seriously affects the emancipation of poor and destitute girls, and also affects the national prestige and moral laws. Therefore, the Bureau of Public Safety has instructed Ying Kwo Tsz (英 郭 之), Officer-in-charge of the Relief Department, to expedite the work.

In an interview with a reporter of this paper, Ying Kwo Tsz stated that the Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Safety is taking the matter up very seriously. Registration will commence on March 1.

A census of slave girls will be taken and their names will be registered. The period of investigation will last four months, and will be extended by two months if necessary.

The following measures will be observed :-

(1) During the period of investigation, persons who have slave girls should report to the Bureau for registration or ask someone to do so on their behalf.

(2) Registered slave girls will be unconditionally emancipated and set free. Minors, homeless girls or those from poor families which cannot afford to support them, will be sent to the Relief Home or other benevolent institutions.

(3) Girls over 16 years of age, who are homeless, will be selected husbands on their behalf, provided they give their consent.

(4) Emancipated girls, who are homeless or the addresses of whose relations are unknown, will be taken care of by a person appointed by the Relief Home or some other benevolent institution.

(5) Persons who keep slave girls after the expiry of the appointed period and do not report for registration, will be fined \$10.00 or less and will be required to register.

(6) The fines will be used to defray the expenses of the Relief Home or other benevolent institutions of this city.

(7) Persons who do not liberate their slave girls will be sent to the judicial organs for punishment according to law.

(8) Emancipated girls above 16 years of age may be employed as female servants if they so desire. The wages will be according to the cost of living in Shanghai.

Central China Daily News :-

THE TOMB TO THE UNKNOWN HERO.

Leaders of various Chinese circles in this locality recently raised funds for the construction of a tomb to the Unknown Hero at Miao Hong Young Kian-wan, in memory of the soldiers and civilians who fell during the January 23 Incident. The tomb was completed in December last year.

The unveiling ceremony will take place at 10 a.m. February 16.

*Reg. Please make this the
subject of a special file*

25 FEB 1936

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. I. REGISTRY.

No. D 4162.

Date 4. 2. 36.

February 4, 1936.

Morning translation.

THE PUBLIC SAFETY BUREAU ORDERED TO UNDERTAKE REGISTRATION
OF SLAVE GIRLS

The Ministry of the Interior recently decided to carry out a registration of slave girls throughout the country. The Ministry, in the meantime, drew up a set of regulations prohibiting the keeping of slave girls. These regulations have already been approved by the Executive Yuan and were promulgated on January 22.

The Shanghai City Government on February 3 issued an order to the Public Safety Bureau instructing it to undertake the registration of slave girls.

SHANGHAI
4162
Date 28/1/36



January 28, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao publishes the following telegram from Nanking :-

REGULATIONS PROHIBITING THE KEEPING OF SLAVE GIRLS.

On January 22, the Ministry of Interior promulgated, with the approval of the Executive Yuan, the following set of regulations prohibiting the keeping of slave girls :-

Article 1. - The keeping of slave girls in the name of charity or as adopted daughters is prohibited by these Regulations.

Article 2. - The official organs authorized to enforce the present Regulations shall be the Metropolitan Constabulary of Nanking and the Bureaux of Public Safety of municipalities and provinces.

Article 3. - As soon as they receive the present Regulations, the authorities of various official organs charged with the enforcement of the Regulations shall issue a public notice during the period of investigation and shall instruct their subordinates to ascertain the number of slave girls in their jurisdiction.

Article 4. - Owners of slave girls should apply to the proper authorities for registration of the slave girls during the period of investigation. Slave girls may also apply for registration or ask some persons to do so for them.

Article 5. - Freedom is unconditionally restored to slave girls once they have been properly registered. They may be sent to benevolent institutions if they are under age and homeless or if their families are financially unable to support them.

Article 6. - Official organs charged with the enforcement of the present Regulations may, with the girls' consent, arrange marriages for those freed slave girls who are homeless and who are above the age of 16.

Article 7. - Slave girls who have attained full age are allowed to enter the service of their former owners as maid-servants. The question of their wages shall be fixed by the official organs according to the cost of living of the district. In case of minors who are homeless or the addresses of whose families are unknown, the official organs may appoint local benevolent institutions as their guardians.

Article 8. - Owners of slave girls who fail to apply for registration at the expiry of the period of investigation as stipulated in Article 3 of the present Regulations are liable to a fine of not more than \$10 by the official organs, in addition to which they shall be ordered to register their slave girls.

Article 9. - Whoever refuses to give freedom to their registered slave girls shall be sent to judicial organs to be dealt with.

Article 10. - Every month official organs enforcing these Regulations shall fill in the registration forms of slave girls and forward same to the Ministry of Interior.

Article 11. - The present Regulations nullify all measures previously promulgated governing the prohibition of keeping slaves and slave girls.

Article 12. - The present Regulations shall come into force on the date of their promulgation.

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Shanghai Municipal Council

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
C. C. & S. REGISTRY

N. D. 4162
D. 27/10 32

Office of the Municipal Advocate

Shanghai, October 26, 1932.

D. C. (Crime),

In re Regulations Prohibiting the Keeping of Slaves or Slave Girls

The attached Regulations have been promulgated by the Ministry of the Interior and duly approved by the Executive Yuan. They are enforceable in the Settlement through the Chinese Courts. Article 6 has been mis-translated. It should read as follows:

- "6. Whoever continues to keep slaves or slave girls after having been warned to release same at a specified period, or keeps new slaves or slave girls after the promulgation of these Regulations, in addition to being charged under Article 313 of the Criminal Code in Judicial Courts and the slaves or slave girls to be compulsorily released, shall be further subject to a fine of not more than \$300, the money to be given to institutions in the same locality for the relief of unemployed slaves or slave girls."

King S. Kum
Acting Municipal Advocate.

KSK/J

Enc.
Regulations, as stated.

October 24, 1932.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sin Wan Pao:

BAN ON PRACTICE OF KEEPING SLAVES AND SLAVE GIRLS FOR SALE OR PURCHASE.

The following regulations governing the prohibition of the practice of keeping slaves and slave girls which were recently sanctioned by the Executive Yuan have been promulgated by the Bureau of Public Safety and the Bureau of Social Affairs in the Sin Wan Pao:-

1. The keeping of slaves and slave girls for purposes of sale, purchase or donation and not for purpose of employment is to be prohibited.
2. The following process will be adopted in enforcing this prohibition:-
 - (a) To give advice, (b) To effect the release of victims, (c) To afford them relief, (e) To impose punishment.
3. Those organs under the direct control of District Municipal and Hsien Government, or of Provincial Governments should assist the Police authorities in conducting a thorough investigation into the practice of keeping slaves and slave girls and all persons discovered keeping slaves are first to be advised not to keep them any more. This advice is to be forwarded by the Bureau of Public Safety.
4. After receiving this advice, the persons concerned should release the slaves within a certain specified period and should they desire the slaves to work as servants, they should employ them and pay them wages but both parties will have the freedom to sever relations at any time.
5. If the number of slaves released is too large and the employment system can not be applied to them, the following relief measures are to be adopted:-
 - (a) Slaves who have not yet reached their majority, are to be sent back to their families. If they have no families or if their families do not want to receive them, they are to be sent to the Relief Institution of the district, and if there is no such institution, they are to be sent by the district government to any benevolent institution.
 - (b) Adult slaves are to be permitted to marry and to seek employment. If they cannot find a wife or employment, they are to be sent to benevolent institutes by the District Government.
6. Persons who ignore this prohibition and continue to keep slaves at the expiration of the specified period or by keeping new slaves after the promulgation of this prohibition are to be fined \$300 or less and their slaves are to be compulsorily released.
7. All District and Hsien Governments and Bureaux of Public Safety should make a report to the Provincial Government on the results of the prohibition within three months and these reports are to be forwarded by the Provincial Government to the Ministry of Home Affairs for consideration.
8. The above measures come into force from the date of promulgation.